

ter wages and improved working conditions, while other lines voluntarily granted increases in pay. This was the case with the Pennsylvania water roads, each road increasing by 6 per cent the wages of every employee earning less than \$300 a month.

These grants of better pay were followed closely by increases in passenger and freight rates. The increase in the commutation rates on railroads with terminals in New York city met with indignation at first, which in New Jersey took the form of a demand that the governor call an extra session of the legislature to empower the newly created public utilities commission to act in the matter. In November the interstate commerce commission held hearings in the matter, where the rates raised were interstated.

The increase in freight rates was of even greater importance. It was estimated by the railroads that the increase in wages would aggregate \$150,000,000, and that it would be necessary to meet a great deal of the shortage in net revenue that the increased wages would cause by advances in freight rates. The shippers at once took issue with the roads on this point, and thereafter until near the close of the year the interstate commerce commission was engaged in hearing both sides of the case in various cities, notably Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Washington. In September the commission of railway workmen, with a membership of 300,000, endorsed the proposed increase in freight rates.

The same month President Taft announced the formation of the new railroad commission, which the recent amendment to the railroad act authorized, to report on railroad stock, bonds and other securities, and how it may be controlled by the government. The naming of President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale university as head gave great public satisfaction. Prof. B. H. Meyer of the University of Illinois, another member, is also chairman of the new consin railroad commission. Two months later, on Nov. 27, the new Pennsylvania railroad station in the heart of New York city and the one leading to it under the Hudson river, were thrown open to the traveling public—a gigantic improvement finished after seven years of effort and at a cost of \$150,000,000.

#### DEEDS OF CONGRESS IN 1910.

Until the fall elections, the most dramatic event associated with the spirit of political upturn was the undoing of Speaker Cannon in the house of representatives. First, the house voted not to let the speaker appoint its members on the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation committee, but to select the members itself. That was in January. Later, the Democrats and the "insurgent" and other Republicans to a number of 25 united to pass a resolution authorizing a new committee on rules, much larger than the old committee and elected by the majority and minority members of the house, with the distinct provision that the speaker should not be on the committee. Of the old committee the speaker was chairman, and that committee he appointed. It was charged widely both in and out of Congress that the committee ran the house to suit itself. Since the beginning of the first regular session of the Sixty-first Congress in December, 1909, there had been much discontent with the speaker's management of the ways of the committee, and finally, on March 19, after a bitter debate lasting two days, the speaker was shorn of one of his time-honored prerogatives.

The Ballinger-Pinchot investigation resulted from the controversy between the year previous between the two principals and their adherents over the secretary of the interior's fitness to discharge his duties relating to national conservation.

Early in the year Secy. Ballinger asked for a full inquiry at the hands of Congress and a joint commission, consisting of six members of each house, was appointed to conduct the inquiry. Before this commission had time to convene, Senator Dolliver of Iowa rose in the senate and read a letter from Mr. Pinchot in which he admitted that some of his subordinates had been actively connected with the newspaper attacks upon Secy. Ballinger and the interior department. In this letter the former secretary admitted that he was aware of his subordinates' actions and of the removal of Pinchot and his associates, Price and Shaw, and the appointment of Henry S. Graves, head of the Yale forestry school, in Pinchot's place.

The investigation began in February. Both sides were represented by attorneys and testimony did not come to an end until the third week in May. On Sept. 9 the four Democratic members of the committee made public at Minneapolis, Minn., a report of their findings against Secy. Ballinger. Congressman Madison of Kansas, "insurgent," made a separate statement, also against the secretary. Four days later the Republican members of the committee met at Chicago and declared as unlawful the action of the Democratic members. This majority, in December, reported to Congress that "the evidence has wholly failed to make out a case. Neither has the fact proved nor all the facts put together exhibited Mr. Ballinger as being anything but a competent and honorable gentleman, honestly and faithfully performing the duties of his high office with an eye single to the public interest." The committee scored Mr. Ballinger's accusers, called the forestry bureau wasteful, disapproved of Mr. Ballinger's plan for selling Alaskan coal lands, urging leasing, President Taft's plan.

Probably the most important legislative measure passed by Congress was the new interstate commerce act, which was signed by the president on June 18, and provided for the establishment of the long-talked-of commerce court. Under the law the powers of the inter-

state commerce commission are strengthened materially, and it has ample time within which to suspend the operation of new railroad rates pending inquiry as to their reasonableness. While the bill was pending the principal railroads attempted some important increases in freight rates. Just as these changes were about to become effective, Attorney Gen. Wickersham championed the bill, and the bill was passed. Thereupon, the railroads agreed to withdraw the rates and submit them to the interstate commerce commission for its decision as to their reasonableness. Congress also authorized the establishment of a system of postal savings banks. Separate statehood was granted to Arizona and New Mexico. There was created a bureau of mines in the interior department for the saving of lives and the protection of the public welfare. An appropriation of \$250,000 was made to pay for a year's work of the tariff board under the president's authority. The raising of the wreck of the battleship Maine from Havana harbor was authorized and the work is now progressing.

In the closing days of its first regular session, Congress authorized the issuance of \$200,000,000 in bonds for reclamation projects. It also passed a bill giving the president authority to withdraw lands from public entry pending congressional action for their disposition. In July President Taft began affirming land withdrawals made by the preceding administration and also making large withdrawals himself. In that same month a total of 1,000,000 acres of land were withdrawn in the United States and 770,000 acres in Alaska. On July 3 the president signed orders for the withdrawal of 8,455,731 acres of power site, phosphate and petroleum lands. Thus far, the grand total of land reserved by the government reaches the area of 125,000 square miles—more than the combined land and water surface of New York, Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

#### THE THIRTEENTH CENSUS.

The closing session of the Sixty-first Congress, which met in December, listened to the following recommendations made in the president's message:

That a permanent tariff commission be appointed and all future revision of the tariff schedule be scheduled by the commission. That an appropriation of \$100,000 be made for the purpose. That the beginning of a parcels post service be established on all free rural delivery routes. That the existing rules be extended to include all postmasters, thus taking them out of politics. That the limitation which now prevents the executive from withdrawing from office any civil officer, and that other legislative looking towards the conservation of our natural resources be enacted. That Congress give some fitting recognition to Peary for his discovery of the north pole; that Secy. Meyer be authorized to equip the navy and build two battleships a year be approved; that a new army bill for the organization of volunteer forces in time of war be passed; that a greater number of army officers be authorized. That the present eight-hour law be enlarged by providing that public works shall be construed to include not only buildings and work upon public ground, but also shipbuilding and large guns when manufactured in private yards or factories. That with the exception of a law to prevent fraudulent bills of lading, no corporation shall be authorized to incorporate controlling laws until they have been tested. Referring to the recent fraudulent cotton bills of lading scandal, he urges Congress to enact a law under which one who in good faith advances money on credit upon a bill of lading issued by a common carrier upon an interstate or foreign shipment can hold the carrier liable for the value of the goods described in the bill, at least to the extent of the advances made in reliance upon it. He also recommends that a punishment of fine and imprisonment be imposed upon railroad agents and shippers for fraudulently issuing bills of lading. He also recommends that interstate railroads be prohibited from owning or controlling ships, plying through the Panama canal, and he asks for subsidies for American shipping, especially for vessels plying to South America.

The recommendation made in the special message last year for a general law providing for the incorporation of industrial and other companies engaged in interstate commerce is renewed. He also urges upon Congress the propriety of establishing cheaper and simpler forms of judicial procedure so that the supreme court may be relieved of its burden of appeals. The recommendation made in the last message in favor of a law regulating the issuing of injunctions without notice is repeated. The president also urged the passage of the bill now pending to increase the salaries of federal judges.

This session of Congress will have among its other duties the passing of a new appropriation bill based on the census returns. The thirteenth census began April 15 with 65,000 enumerators, was taken rapidly and on the whole accurately, and two interesting facts emerged from the census. The first was the rapid growth of cities in the 100,000 class and the impartial distribution of this increase among the geographical sections.

The growth of the country's metropolis was phenomenal, a gain of nearly 30 per cent. The returns from many

other sections were almost equally surprising, especially those of the lake and Pacific coast cities. Men living today were counted in the first federal census in Chicago, in 1840, when the population was only 4,840. Now it is 2,185,258, easily the country's second city.

The census also shows that New York state has one-tenth of the population of the entire country, 9,113,273. It has the largest congressional delegation from the empire state and will be one-tenth of the entire house of representatives. The present membership of the body is 31, of whom 37 are from New York state. The first time in its history the population of New York city has outstripped that of the rest of the state, the figures being 4,706,883.

#### OTHER FEDERAL ACTIVITIES.

Throughout the year the government kept on the trail of the so-called "bad" trusts. In March the National Packing company, commonly known as the best trust, and for subsidiary concerns were indicted for alleged conspiracy to restrain trade. In May a bill for the dissolution of the alleged combination was filed in Chicago. November sugar trust was indicted in New York city. It alleged a combination and a conspiracy in violation of the anti-trust law, and was directed at the American Sugar refining company, the trust of 20 subsidiaries, and the individual dissolution of the companies is not asked but that the court shall enjoin them, their stockholders, officers, directors and agents from doing any act in pursuance of the conspiracy. The anti-trust law or engaging in interstate or foreign business. Both these suits affect interests that are nationwide.

The customs service was administered with an ever increasing degree of efficiency, especially at the port of New York, where collector Loeb uncovered numerous frauds, both big and little, and the service. The postoffice department carried on its work with a year with a deficit of \$6,100,000, an improvement of \$11,500,000 over the previous year; and following the instruction of the president every department of the government was directed to conduct its business on lines of rigid economy. Throughout the year the president carried on the task, begun soon after he took office, of trying to place the department heads on a business, economical, yet efficient and smooth-running basis. By the end of March the president had completed the task of granting the minimum number of offices and the tariff law to all the world in exchange for similar courtesies, and in December he filed the bench of the United States supreme court by appointing Associate Justice Edward T. Sanford, chief justice Willis Vandevanter, of the United States circuit court of Wyoming, and Joseph Rucker Lamar, of the Georgia supreme court associate justices. The president also appointed Chief Justice at the same time. Martin J. Hughes, taken from the chairmanship of the interstate commerce commission; Judge Robert W. Archibald, Judge William C. Coker, John C. Quinn and Julian W. Mack. The supreme court appointments were promptly confirmed.

The government's most important dealing with a foreign nation was the settlement by arbitration of the Newfound fisheries case, after a discussion lasting 130 years with Great Britain, Canada and Newfoundland. The award was rendered September 7 at The Hague and became law five days later.

The issue was presented in the form of seven questions and the decision supported the United States on five counts. The first question was on two. The first question concerned the right of Great Britain to make reasonable regulations, without the assent of the United States, in the matter of taking fish in the waters of Canada and Newfoundland. The award was in favor of the United States. The second question dealt with the liberty of American citizens to employ persons not inhabitants of the United States as members of their crews. The award was in favor of the American claim. The third and fourth questions dealt with the right of Canada and Newfoundland to subject foreign fishermen to entry at custom houses, subject to other regulations. The American contention was sustained. The fifth question—which had reference to the measuring of the fish line—was decided against the United States. The sixth, regarding the right of the American fishermen to take fish in the bays, harbors and rivers of Newfoundland to subject them to the payment of duties, was decided in favor of the United States. The seventh point, also, was decided in favor of the American fishermen to all commercial privileges on these treaty coasts.

#### THE HOME COMING OF EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Intimately associated with the American political record of the year were the home-coming and subsequent campaign activity of ex-President Roosevelt. Early in the year the Smithsonian expedition to equatorial Africa headed by the ex-president came to a successful end, and on April 2 the party landed at Naples. The ex-president, Rome, but not before the colonel, in speech delivered before the students of the University of Egypt, had commended British rule in their country and denounced the sympathies which the assassination, in February, of the Egyptian premier, Boutros Pasha Ghali, by a nationalist.

In planning for Col. Roosevelt's brief visit to the Eternal city, an audience with the pope was included. An unfortunate thing had happened in February during the visit to Rome of former Vice President Fairbanks. The Indiana statesman made the usual request for an audience with the pope, but he had accepted an invitation to address the Methodists, whose local activity was not relished at the Vatican. The incongruity of the situation was explained to Mr. Fairbanks, but he did not see how he could break his promise to his fellow religionists, and the audience did not occur. Mr. Roosevelt's request for an audience met with a polite assurance of welcome, but the audience had been well had not some one at the Vatican suggested that it would be wise to caution Mr. Roosevelt against the difficulty which had confronted Mr. Fairbanks. This suggestion was delivered, but Mr. Roosevelt declined to limit his freedom of conduct in any way, and made public all the correspondence in the matter.

The guest of Italy's king and queen, and received by Francesco Crispien on April 15, Col. Roosevelt reached the French capital April 21, and delivered his lecture, "Citizenship in the Republic," at the Sorbonne. At Brussels he was entertained by King Albert, at the palace of Laeken. At the Dutch court he lunched with Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry informally and left for Copenhagen the same day. The king and queen, royal receptions both at the latter and later at Stockholm. At Christiania, May 5, Mr. Roosevelt delivered his address on international peace before the Nobel prize committee. King Haakon and Queen Maud being present.

On account of the death of King Edward, and at Mr. Roosevelt's own request, the Kaiser sidetracked all official functions in honor of the traveler and received him privately. The imperial host arranged to permit Col. Roosevelt to review the maneuvers of 12,000 picked German troops, and in the presence of the Kaiser's staff the Kaiser called attention to the fact that it was the first time a private citizen had ever reviewed a German army. Mr. Roosevelt delivered his lecture on "World Movement" at the Berlin university May 12.

The plans for entertaining Mr. Roosevelt in London were greatly modified on account of the national mourning, while still in Berlin he was appointed by President Taft special ambassador at King Edward's funeral. Following the funeral, Mr. Roosevelt was given the freedom of the city of London at Guildhall, where he spoke on Egypt, again praising British rule in that

country. His address at the University of Oxford was delivered June 7. A few days later Mr. Roosevelt took ship for home, arriving in New York June 18.

Of the great popular enthusiasm that attended the ex-president's home-coming it is unnecessary to speak. There was a widespread feeling that his return might emphasize factional differences in his party. The political situation in his own state of New York had undergone considerable change. He found Gov. Hughes under appointment to take a seat on the supreme court bench at Washington in the autumn. He found a Democrat, William L. Gibson, forming the city of New York with remarkable efficiency. He also found his former secretary, William Loeb, as collector of customs, administering the port of New York with energy that was sending crookedness scurrying to cover. He had made up his mind not to be drawn into the campaign in his own state, but he shortly yielded to the earnest request of Gov. Hughes to express opinion in favor of a direct primary election law and other Hughes reforms. Then he came to the conclusion that his party in the state of New York must vote under his leadership or be swept under in the coming election. With that conviction, he speedily dissociated himself from the existing organization and went into the fight as a champion of the party of progress.

Later in the season Mr. Roosevelt went on an extended western tour, making many speeches and receiving great ovations. At Cheyenne, he attacked the leadership of the party in Kansas he spoke on broad national politics, defining the "new nationalism," and in Denver on the problems of land, forests and national resources. At the national congress which assembled in St. Paul on Sept. 10, he spoke the day after President Taft had discussed the advantages and disadvantages of national and state control of natural resources, and came out flatfooted for the federal control of the land. He undoubtedly determined the congress to adopt next day a platform strongly favoring national control.

Mr. Roosevelt was away from New York city from Aug. 22 to Sept. 11, and visited many cities and towns and spoke many times. Then he plunged into the thick of the Republican pre-convention struggle in his state, at the convention of the party, which was held in St. Paul on Sept. 11, and was elected by Vice President Sherman, who had been selected for that honor by the "old guard" of the party, and the next day, Sept. 28, brought about the nomination of Henry L. Stimson for governor.

In October Mr. Roosevelt made still another tour, going first to Tennessee, where he visited the Appalachian extension of the Great Smoky mountains. He spoke at Memphis and elsewhere. In Georgia he received ovations at Atlanta and Rome, made speeches in crossing Alabama and Mississippi, and in St. Louis, where he addressed a large crowd at the Hotel St. Louis. In St. Louis he crossed the deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf project. There, also, he took a brief flight in an aeroplane. After his return he arrived in Indiana and made one long address and several short ones in behalf of his friend, Senator Beveridge. On Oct. 14, Mr. Roosevelt entered upon active campaign work in his own state. In this he continued, after a brief tour in New Hampshire and Ohio, up to the eve of election.

#### A BAD YEAR FOR POLITICAL CORRUPTIONISTS.

The year had its full share of graft exposures, three attracting country-wide attention. In January charges of bribery were made against William P. Aldis, the newly elected leader of the New York senate. After an investigation, lasting nearly two months, the senate sustained the charges by a vote of 40 to 2. Just before the election of Louis B. Howe, a member of the senate, and Benn Conger, the member of the senate who had helped to bribe Aldis, resigned shortly after.

In January, also, a prominent city official of Pittsburgh and four leading business men of that city were arrested, charged with conspiracy and bribery. On March 23, 40 present and former members of the Illinois legislature were indicted for bribery and conspiracy. The charges were made by the Illinois senate, and the Illinois legislature confessed that he had received \$10,000 from his party leader, and was a successful Republican candidate for United States senator, William F. Lorimer. On May 6 the Democratic leader of the Illinois house of representatives and three others were indicted in Chicago, in connection with the bribery charges. The leader later was acquitted. On May 28, D. W. Holstlaw, a Democratic member of the Illinois senate, confessed before the grand jury that he had been bribed by the Illinois legislature. The state was also stirred by the revelations relating to the existence for years of a corrupt legislative fund known as the "jack pot," all graft money going into a fund and being divided among corrupt legislators at the end of each session. In the summer a United States senate committee began an investigation of the charges that Senator Lorimer had been improperly elected, and in December a subcommittee reported that it had found no evidence connecting Senator Lorimer with the charge that he had used improper methods to secure his election.

Later in the year Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma charged openly in the senate that a bribe had been offered to him to withdraw his opposition to contracts made with Indians of the Cherokee and Chickasaw tribes for the sale of coal and asphalt lands valued at \$30,000,000. The congressional investigation committee cleared Vice President Sherman and Senator Curtis of any improper connection with the affair.

#### OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS.

The proposed Sixteenth amendment, conferring on the federal government the power to impose and collect an income tax without apportionment among the states according to population, attracted considerable attention throughout the year. It had been given a place in the platforms of both parties in Ohio, Maine, Iowa, New Hampshire, Indiana, Wisconsin, Montana, Kansas, Idaho, Nebraska, North Dakota and Colorado. The Republicans of California and Utah have come out in favor of it and the Democrats of Connecticut, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Vermont and Tennessee have done likewise. The legislatures of Illinois, Georgia, Alabama, Maryland, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi have ratified the amendment since its submission a year ago.

On July 12, with impressive ceremonies, the fourth Pan-American con-

ference was organized for business at Buenos Aires. The conference was in the city of Buenos Aires, the principal result of the deliberations was the unanimous agreement to submit to arbitration all money claims that might be settled by amicable diplomacy. It was also agreed to discuss the question of the extension of the Monroe doctrine should not be brought up for open discussion for fear European nations might be prejudiced. Early in September the Eucharistic congress of the Roman Catholic church was held at Montreal, one of its features being a procession of 100,000 adherents of the faith. At the conclusion of the congress, Cardinal Vannutelli, who represented the Vatican at Montreal, proceeded to New York city and assisted in the consecration of St. Patrick's cathedral, the largest and most beautiful Gothic structure in America.

The first general election in the new United States African nation was held on Sept. 15. There were no national issues at stake, the platforms of both parties, the Nationalists and the United States, being almost identical.

On December 1, the first time in America a new grand opera was sung for the first time on any stage. This was "The Girl of the Golden West," composed by Victor David Belasco, playwright. The leading roles were taken by Caruso and Amato and Emmy Destinn.

The Vanderbilt trophy was won by an American car, which maintained for 278 miles an average speed greater than was ever before recorded on this continent. All of the New York cars in the field of 24 were American stock automobiles. The beneficiaries of the year have been numerous. The biggest of the beneficiaries was Andrew Carnegie, whose perpetual foundation for the promotion of world peace. This gift of \$10,000,000 was announced in December and was the largest gift ever made by an individual. The Carnegie trustees of the fund is to spend the income from it in any way it deems best in the interests of the object of the foundation. On Oct. 17, coincident with the opening of the new building at the Rockefeller Institute for medical research, announcement was made of an additional gift of \$3,820,000 by Dr. Rockefeller, the gift will be \$5,640,000. It was bequeathed unconditionally to Cornell university. By the will of Isaac C. Wyman of Salem, Mass., Princeton university was bequeathed over \$3,000,000 for its proposed graduate school. The will of Henry Dexter distributed \$1,200,000 to charitable institutions in New York. John W. Gierman, died, leaving \$200,000 and the establishment of a university at Port Arthur, Texas. Howard M. Hanna, of Cleveland, O., gave \$250,000 to the University of the Pacific, Western Reserve university. David K. Rankin, Jr., gave over \$200,000 to the School of Mechanical Trades, in St. Louis, which he founded. J. S. B. Gorman, a New York lawyer, gave \$100,000 to carry out the Palisades of the Hudson river park project of the late railroad magnate, Edward A. B. Gorman, gave \$100,000 to the Carnegie institute by a gift of \$3,500,000.

#### THE YEAR'S RECORD IN THE AIR.

Beginning January 10, the first important aviation meet to be held in America occurred in Los Angeles, Cal. Glenn Curtiss, the American sky-man, made a new world's record of 55 miles an hour with a monoplane. On April 27, Paulhan flew from London to Manchester in a Farman biplane, winning the \$50,000 which had been offered for the first person to make the trip. On April 28, a 50 mile flight out to sea was made by Rolis, an Englishman. May 15, Glenn Curtiss won the \$10,000 prize offered by the New York World for a flight between Albany and New York, his time being three hours and 32 minutes. Charles K. Hamilton was the first to make a flight for the month of June, making the round trip from New York to Philadelphia—a distance of 172 miles—in three hours and twenty minutes. On June 1, a flight of 100 miles across the English channel and back without stopping, and also in June the first regular aerial passenger service was inaugurated by Count Zeppelin, when in a dirigible balloon he carried thirteen passengers and a crew from Friedrichshafen to Düsseldorf, Germany.

In August James H. Key, an Englishman, made a new world's record in a monoplane in 17:25 seconds. Le Blanc won the first cross-country race for aeroplanes—a contest of 45 miles around Paris; and on the 18th of August, an American won the distinction of being the first aviator to carry a passenger across the English channel. A few days later Louis Breget, at Lisle, took up five passengers in his aeroplane, carrying a total weight of 921 pounds.

Sept. 23 Chavez, a Peruvian, crossed the Alps at the Simplon pass, at a height of 7,000 feet, but while descending he was fatally injured. In October the dirigible balloon Clement-Bayard, with seven passengers, flew from Paris to London, and the same month William Aldrich made his futile attempt to sail in a dirigible from Atlantic City to Europe. He was picked up in distress 150 miles off Cape Hatteras.

The international aviation meet was held at Belmont park, New York, the latter part of October. Claude Grahame-White won the classic event of the air, the James Gordon Bonham trophy, in a biplane, in 23 minutes and 14 seconds. The \$10,000 prize race to and from the statue of Liberty, 24 miles, was won by Moisant, an American, in 24 minutes and 38 seconds. A new altitude record was established by Ralph Johnstone, in a Wright biplane, his distance being 3,714 feet.

In November a Wright biplane carried a cargo of silk from Dayton to Columbus, O., a distance of 65 miles, in 66 minutes. The same month Eugene B. Ely, in a biplane, flew 100 miles to shore from the deck of the scout cruiser Birmingham, in Hampton roads. On Dec. 8 Legueneux won the distinction of being the first aviator to ascend to a height of 10,000 feet or over, his actual altitude record being 10,498 feet 8 inches.

#### THE YEAR'S DISASTERS.

From the standpoint of human lives sacrificed, the disaster pre-eminent was the cholera epidemic which made its appearance in southern Russia in the early summer. All told, the Russian victims numbered more than 100,000. The epidemic spread both east and west, traveling as far west as southern Italy and the Maderin islands, and being particularly virulent at Naples. Turkey also suffered heavily.

From the spectacular standpoint, and also the money loss involved, the Paris flood was easily the year's leading disaster. The city of Paris had never before suffered from floods in the past, but not since the beginning of the seventeenth century has it seen an inundation as destructive as that which began on Sept. 1 and lasted a week. The waters of the Seine overflowed the banks everywhere in the city, until more than a fifth of the city was submerged and its activities and those of the nation were greatly curtailed. At one time a number of the historic structures of the city were so submerged that access to them was possible only by means of rafts. These included Notre Dame, the church of the Madeleine and the St. Lazare railway station. The loss of property was immense, exceeding \$200,000,000.

Jan. 13 30 persons lost their lives by the wreck of the Southern Pacific steamer Czarina off Marshall, Or. On the last day of the month 15 miners lost their lives in a coal mine at Princeton, Colo. On Feb. 11 the French steamer General Chanzy foundered off Minorca and only one of her 159 passengers was saved. More than 100 persons were killed by the burying of two Great Northern trains by an avalanche near Wellington, Wash., and three days later 92 persons suffered a similar fate

in British Columbia. In the latter part of the same month 47 were killed in the wreck of a railroad train on the Rock Island near Galesburg, Mo., and the same month 300 were killed by a fire in a dance hall in Hungary. May 5 70 miners were killed in a mine explosion in Birmingham, Ala.; a few days later an explosion killed 42 persons in a mine in a dance hall in Hungary. May 5 70 miners were killed in a mine explosion in Birmingham, Ala.; a few days later an explosion killed 42 persons in a mine in a dance hall in Hungary.

In June more than 600 were drowned in Hungary by cloudbursts. July 12 a fire destroyed the town of Cambellid, and Richardsville in New Brunswick, leaving 5,000 homeless.

In August destructive forest fires raged over 100,000 acres in Montana and Idaho. More than 1,000 lives were lost and 100,000 made homeless by extensive floods in Japan. Fire destroyed the French, English and Belgian sections of the Brussels exposition, with a loss of 50,000 persons. Sept. 19 an explosion killed in a head-on collision between two interurban cars at Kingsland, Ind. Oct. 1 the plant of the Los Angeles harbor was blown up with dynamite, the dead numbered 20. Oct. 23 members of the battleship New Hampshire's crew were drowned in the Hudson river, off New York city, by the swamping of a barge. Oct. 9 more than 100 persons were entombed in a mine at Starkville, Colo. Oct. 9-10 a forest fire in northern Minnesota completely destroyed six towns, killed 400 persons and left 5,000 homeless. The forest service estimated that the area burned over by 1910's fires in the national forests of Montana and Idaho exceeded 1,250,000 acres.

Nov. 26 24 lives were lost in an underground factory in New York. N. L. Dever, an island in the center of Popocatepetl, off Salvador, slid into the depths of the lagoon, carrying with it the entire population, numbering over 200. Dec. 19 an explosion of Pintsch gas in the terminal yards of the New York Central, in New York city, resulted in 10 deaths, 120 persons injured, and property damage of more than \$1,000,000.

#### THE PASSING OF FAMOUS MEN AND WOMEN.

The necrological list for the year includes many familiar and distinguished names. Two of the men, while dying, commanded the undivided attention of the entire civilized world—Edward VII and Count Leo Tolstoy, whose end came on Nov. 20, 10 days after he had wandered away from his deathbed, pleading his desire to find rest and peace that his mind and soul troubled with their long search after the ideal, longed for.

The death of King Edward occurred in the morning of Monday, May 6, after a short illness, and 11 days after he had suffered the attack of the heart which ended his life. One of the greatest spectacles of the century, with nine reigning monarchs present. A third of the army of the United States, the founder of Christian Science, her end taking place in Boston on Dec. 4, when she was in her ninetieth year.

Among others well known in every civilized corner of the earth who died were Samuel L. Clemens, who made the pen name of Mark Twain the synonym of geniality and optimism; Alexander Agassiz, the scientist who put American scholars on a par with that of the old world; Bjornstjerne Bjornson, whose skill as a fictionist helped make for Norwegian literature the prominent place it occupies; Robert Koch, discoverer of the bacillus of tuberculosis, cholera and other diseases; John Q. A. Ward, the sculptor who disproved the assertion of foreigners that artistic genius could not spring from America; John W. Ward, the first grand old woman whose "Battle Hymn of the Republic" endeared her to three generations; Florence Nightingale, heroine of the Crimean war and founder of the modern nursing profession; and Henry Schliemann, discoverer of the emeralds on the surface of Mars; Goldwin Smith, Canadian scholar and publicist who was responsible for much of the success of the Canadian confederation; James, Harvard's famous professor and expounder of pragmatism; John La Farge, world's famous American painter and designer of stained glass; and Charles D. King of Siam.

Distinguished Americans in public life who passed away included two members of the nation's highest tribunal, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and Associate Justice David J. Brewer; Senators Samuel D. McEnery of Louisiana, John W. Daniel of Virginia, Alex-

ander S. Clay of Georgia, and Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa; and Lloyd W. Bowers, solicitor-general of the United States; and Henry M. Hoyt, counselor of the state department.

Other deaths were those of Darius O. Mills, banker and founder of the Mills Hotel; Mrs. Flora A. Darling, founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Cardinal Satolli, first named apostolic delegate to the United States; Brig-Gen. Robert L. Meade, who commanded United States marines in Panama, Cuba, China and the Philippines; Thomas H. Dodge, inventor of the cylinder printing press; W. P. Roberts, the youngest brigadier-general of the Confederate army; Thomas B. Jeffery, inventor of the pneumatic tire; George H. Williams, attorney-general during Grant's second term; Thomas P. Walsh, Colorado mine owner and multimillionaire; Nord Alexis, former president of Haiti; John A. Kasson, former United States minister to Austria and Germany; Charles H. Trent, once treasury agent, United States; Elizabeth Blackwell, pioneer woman physician known widely for her unusual ability; Dr. Henry C. Pfaff, famous expert on skin diseases; Sir George Neaves, prominent English publisher; Princess Fedora, youngest sister of the German emperor; Vice Admiral Juan Williams, the father of the Chilean navy; William N. McVicker, Presbyterian minister, bishop of Rhode Island; Duke of Alencon, grandson of Louis Philippe; Joseph Thomas, inventor of the hoop skirt; William J. Rolfe and Frederick J. Furnival, noted Shakespearean scholars; James A. L. Houghtaling, founder of the Brotherhood of St. Andrews; John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury during Cleveland's second administration; Willard S. White, prominent banker and president of New York chamber of commerce; Robert Treat Paine, philanthropist; Earl Spencer, member of a Gladstone cabinet; John Mott, president of the YMCA; William Brewster, ornithologist; William Brewster, ornithologist; United States senator from Florida; William Holman Hunt, English painter; Azad-Mulk, recent of Persia, a progressive; Winslow Homer, American artist; Robert G. Davis, famous American author for the past half century; Charles Gilbert, French baritone, who had sung in grand opera in America for several seasons and was a great favorite; Willard S. White, prominent banker and president of New York chamber of commerce; Robert Treat Paine, philanthropist; Earl Spencer, member of a Gladstone cabinet; John Mott, president of the YMCA; William Brewster, ornithologist; William Brewster, ornithologist; United States senator from Florida; William Holman Hunt, English painter; Azad-Mulk, recent of Persia, a progressive; Winslow Homer, American artist; Robert G. Davis, famous American author for the past half century; Charles Gilbert, French baritone, who had sung in grand opera in America for several seasons and was a great favorite; Willard S. White, prominent banker and president of New York chamber of commerce; Robert Treat Paine, philanthropist; Earl Spencer, member of a Gladstone cabinet; John Mott, president of the YMCA; William Brewster, ornithologist; William Brewster, ornithologist; United States senator from Florida; William Holman Hunt, English painter; Azad-Mulk, recent of Persia, a progressive; Winslow Homer, American artist; Robert G. Davis, famous American author for the past half century; Charles Gilbert, French baritone, who had sung in grand opera in America for several seasons and was a great favorite; Willard S. White, prominent banker and president of New York chamber of commerce; Robert Treat Paine, philanthropist; Earl Spencer, member of a Gladstone cabinet; John Mott, president of the YMCA; William Brewster, ornithologist; William Brewster, ornithologist; United States senator from Florida; William Holman Hunt, English painter; Azad-Mulk, recent of Persia, a progressive; Winslow Homer, American artist; Robert G. Davis, famous American author for the past half century; Charles Gilbert, French baritone, who had sung in grand opera in America for several seasons and was a great favorite; Willard S. White, prominent banker and president of New York chamber of commerce; Robert Treat Paine, philanthropist; Earl Spencer, member of a Gladstone cabinet; John Mott, president of the YMCA; William Brewster, ornithologist; William Brewster, ornithologist; United States senator from Florida; William Holman Hunt, English painter; Azad-Mulk, recent of Persia, a progressive; Winslow Homer, American artist; Robert G. Davis, famous American author for the past half century; Charles Gilbert, French baritone, who had sung in grand opera in America for several seasons and was a great favorite; Willard S. White, prominent banker and president of New York chamber of commerce; Robert Treat Paine, philanthropist; Earl Spencer, member of a Gladstone cabinet; John Mott, president of the YMCA; William Brewster, ornithologist; William Brewster, ornithologist; United States senator from Florida; William Holman Hunt, English painter; Azad-Mulk, recent of Persia, a progressive; Winslow Homer, American artist; Robert G. Davis, famous American author for the past half century; Charles Gilbert, French baritone, who had sung in grand opera in America for several seasons and was a great favorite; Willard S. White, prominent banker and president of New York chamber of commerce; Robert Treat Paine, philanthropist; Earl Spencer, member of a Gladstone cabinet; John Mott, president of the YMCA; William Brewster, ornithologist; William Brewster, ornithologist; United States senator from Florida; William Holman Hunt, English painter; Azad-Mulk, recent of Persia, a progressive; Winslow Homer, American artist; Robert G. Davis, famous American author for the past half century; Charles Gilbert, French baritone, who had sung in grand opera in America for several seasons and was a great favorite; Willard S. White, prominent banker and president of New York chamber of commerce; Robert Treat Paine, philanthropist; Earl Spencer, member of a Gladstone cabinet; John Mott, president of the YMCA; William Brewster, ornithologist; William Brewster, ornithologist; United States senator from Florida; William Holman Hunt, English painter; Azad-Mulk, recent of Persia, a progressive; Winslow Homer, American artist; Robert G. Davis, famous American author for the past half century; Charles Gilbert, French baritone, who had sung in grand opera in America for several seasons and was a great favorite; Willard S. White, prominent banker and president of New York chamber of commerce; Robert Treat Paine, philanthropist; Earl Spencer, member of a Gladstone cabinet; John Mott, president of the YMCA; William Brewster, ornithologist; William Brewster, ornithologist; United States senator from Florida; William Holman Hunt, English painter; Azad-Mulk, recent of Persia, a progressive; Winslow Homer, American artist; Robert G. Davis, famous American author for the past half century; Charles Gilbert, French baritone, who had sung in grand opera in America for several seasons and was a great favorite; Willard S. White, prominent banker and president of New York chamber of commerce; Robert Treat Paine, philanthropist; Earl Spencer, member of a Gladstone cabinet; John Mott, president of the YMCA; William Brewster, ornithologist; William Brewster, ornithologist; United States senator from Florida; William Holman Hunt, English painter; Azad-Mulk, recent of Persia, a progressive; Winslow Homer, American artist; Robert G. Davis, famous American author for the past half century; Charles Gilbert, French baritone, who had sung in grand opera in America for several seasons and was a great favorite; Willard S. White, prominent banker and president of New York chamber of commerce; Robert Treat Paine, philanthropist; Earl Spencer, member of a Gladstone cabinet; John Mott, president of the YMCA; William Brewster, ornithologist; William Brewster, ornithologist; United States senator from Florida; William Holman Hunt, English painter; Azad-Mulk, recent of Persia, a progressive; Winslow Homer, American artist; Robert G. Davis, famous American author for the past half century; Charles Gilbert, French baritone, who had sung in grand opera in America for several seasons and was